NON-MOTORISED TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: PROPOSAL FOR NEW DEFINITIONS

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10th ITF Transport Statistics Meeting
11-12 April 2024, Paris
A cycle track is an independent road or part of a road designated for cycles, signposted as such. A cycle track is separated from other roads or other parts of the same road by structural means. The cycle track shall be signposted as compulsory cycle track if the track parameters, as per national legislation in force, allow for seamless cycle traffic on the track by all cyclist user categories at any time. The cycle track shall be signposted as non-compulsory cycle track in any other case.
A cycle lane is a part of a carriageway designated for cycles. A cycle lane is distinguished from the rest of the carriageway by longitudinal road markings.
Advisory cycle lane (Transport Statistics Glossary)

- An advisory cycle lane is a part of the carriageway distinguished from the rest of the carriageway by longitudinal road markings which does not directly imply any restrictions or obligations on road users. In particular, motor traffic is allowed to enter the advisory cycle lane. Advisory cycle lane markings should not be considered as a delimitation of a space exclusively for cyclists. They can be an indicator of the space cyclists need or of the recommended position of a cyclist on the carriageway, especially if it is not directly adjacent to the edge of the carriageway.
Street with contraflow cycling (Transport Statistics Glossary)

- A street with contraflow cycling is a road that is one-way for general traffic but may be used by cyclists in both directions. The cycling contraflow is signposted at its entries by relevant signage. Additionally, horizontal marking for sharrows might be used to remind motor vehicle drivers of the possibility of incoming cycle traffic.
New definitions

- Are these definitions enough to measure the cycling infrastructure in a country?
- The UNECE’s Group of Experts on cycling infrastructure module (GE.5), a subsidiary body of the Working Party on Transport Trends and Economics (WP.5) suggests the introduction of new definitions.
- Are the proposed definitions feasible to apply? Do countries have these data?
Greenway

- A greenway is a non-mandatory cycle track independent from the road network, which often follows a canal or a disused railroad. Its use is open to road users as signposted or defined in the national legislation.
Sharrows

- Sharrows are road markings indicating recommended position of cyclists on the carriageway. They do not imply any restrictions or obligations, but they can serve to guide cyclists (for example, to keep safe distance from parked cars) on sections they share with motorised traffic. They can also warn other road users about the presence of cyclists. Sharrows are often used in connection with contraflow cycling, on roundabouts, or in places where cyclists can ride on a carriageway despite the existence of a segregated infrastructure (because, for example, the cycle track does not serve all directions on the next crossing).
Cycle street

A cycle street is a specially designed section of road or an area where special traffic rules apply and it is signposted as such at its entries and exits.

Cycle street, provisions for special regulations:

a) Speed limit 30 km/h,

b) Cyclists are exempted from any prohibition from travelling two or more abreast, if such a prohibition exists in national legislation for other situations,

c) Drivers shall not put cyclists at risk even if traveling two or more abreast. If necessary, drivers should stop to allow cyclists to pass,

d) Parking is forbidden except where allowed by parking signs.
Cycle highway

- A cycle highway is a mobility product that provides a high-quality cycling connection for commuting purposes and in this way serves as a backbone of a cycle network connecting cities with their suburbs, residential areas and major (work) places and offers cycling experience satisfying all its users.
Questions?
Suggestions?
Remarks?
Thank you